ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the States. The cost of the dwelling unit is @ Rs. 80,000 per unit with a minimum floor area of not less than 25 sqr. mtrs. The admissible components under IHSDP include provision of up-gradation/construction of new houses, provision of community toilets, sites and services/house at affordable cost for EWS & LIG categories. Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BUSP), which is a Sub-Mission of the JNNURM, with the objective to provide basic services including housing to the urban poor, funding is in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States in respect of cities having 4 million and above population. For other cities it is in the ratio of 80:20. For cities in North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir the ratio is 90:10 between Centre and States. The admissible components include integrated development of slums, i.e. housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities; houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.

BPL population

1160. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large proportion (26 per cent or 260 million) of Indians are still Below the Poverty Line as per India's first Social Development Report released, recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the poverty levels have shown a decline and there is huge disparity among the social classes with the percentage of the poor among the Scheduled Tribes being 43.8 per cent, Scheduled Castes 36.2 per cent and Other backward Classes 21 per cent; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government propose to make to harness the nation's social energy to ensure a fair and equitable process of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the recently released India's first Social Development Report, 260 million Indians are still below the poverty line, according to 1999-2000 data (page no. 2, Table No. 1.1 of the Report). It may be mentioned that this figure is taken from the official poverty estimates

brought out by the Planning Commission on the basis of NSS 55th round of large scale sample survey on household consumer expenditure, which was conducted during the year 1999-2000.

(b) The incidence of poverty has declined from 36.0% to 26.1% from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 and the decline in number of persons below poverty line in absolute term has come down from 320.3 million to 260.2 million. From the latest available data of large scale sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the NSSO (National Sample Survey Organization) during the year 1999-2000, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line is 45.86% and 34.75% in rural and urban areas respectively, and the percentage of Scheduled Castes living below poverty line is 36.25% and 38.47% in rural and urban areas respectively.

(c) Government of India have launched several development oriented poverty alleviation schemes/programmes like Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) etc. The recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) strives for a Mission approach in tackling the issue of overall infrastructure development and basic amenities to the poor living in urban areas in the country.

National Slum Development Programme

1161. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the National Slum Development Programme during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the number of slum development activities undertaken in such slum areas of Uttar Pradesh during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of the funds allocated and released to Uttar Pradesh under the National Slum Development Programme during the last three years,